

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY-PRODUCERS.

Published Weekly at 118 Michigan St.

GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Free.

38th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 19, 1898.

No. 20.

## CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

### The Apiary of Mr. John Bodenschatz.

My apiary is situated on the northern slope of a small hill, and consists of 72 colonies, of which 60 are of pure Italian blood. I produce both comb and extracted honey, and last year, from 38 colonies, spring count, I increased to 72, and produced 5,700 pounds of honey. The best colony which I run for comb honey produced 190 pounds of very fine white honey; while 12 colonies which I ran for extracted honey produced 2,700 pounds.

The hives in the foreground are 16x20, by 12 inches high, outside measure, and hold 13 brood-frames. These hives give me the best results, as the bees winter safely on the summer stands, and the queen has a large brood-chamber, which a good queen can easily keep filled.

expect to graduate next month. So it keeps me quite busy this spring attending to my duties.

Last spring, while reading in the "Old Reliable" about the instinct of bees, a thought came to me that by placing boxes in the timber, selecting large trees in an open place, I might capture swarms that were off to the woods from the surrounding farm places, where bees are kept in a rather rude fashion, and the honey brought to the market in a very poor condition, which they offer very cheap, and therefore pull down the price of the fancy white comb honey that a careful bee-keeper produces.

Well, I placed four boxes of the Langstroth size in the trees, about 10 to 15 feet high, and as I came through the woods about eight days later, I found them occupied with thriving colonies of hybrids. I captured seven colonies in this way without the least trouble. By putting an old section (one which had comb in) into these boxes, the bees would occupy them more readily, and as soon as I took them home I transferred them into regular hives.

My principal honey-flow comes in June, July and August, from the basswood, white and sweet clover. I think sweet clover is the best honey-plant for bee-keepers to sow. It spreads very rapidly, withstands drouth, grows on any ground, and blossoms when the bees are the strongest.

Cook Co., Ill.

JOHN BODENSCHATZ.



Apiary of John Bodenschatz, in Cook County, Illinois.

With me bee-keeping has been a success. Starting in 1892, when but 15 years of age, with one colony, and buying 10 more two years later, I have now a fair-sized apiary. I work at the bees whenever I have a few minutes spare time, as I am employed in a drugstore, and am now attending the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, from which I

### Comb Honey—Leveled-Down and Bait Sections.

BY C. DAVENPORT.

Some have said, and no doubt there are many more who think, that there is nothing more that can be profitably written about the production of comb honey, but I am not one of

them, for I have not only read the standard works and most of the current literature on bees, but I have for many years produced comb honey by the ton each season, and last season, altho it was the poorest I have ever known, I lost at least \$300 by not understanding the business better than I do; and but a few years ago I lost probably \$400 for the same reason. But this was owing to such a peculiar cause that, briefly explained, it may be of interest to some.

That year white clover was quite abundant, and blossomed luxuriantly on low land, but it yielded very little honey. Basswood blossomed in great profusion, and yielded well. At that time I was running nearly 400 colonies for comb honey. They were located in three yards, all of them near basswood. Sections by the thousand were being (to borrow another's expression) "filled as if by magic."

I was keeping close watch of the bloom, and in a short time I noticed the blossoms were beginning to fall off very rapidly, to such an extent, in fact, that myself and assistants considered it best not to put on any more empty supers, in order not to have a large number of unfinished sections at the cessation of this basswood flow, which is the end of the white honey harvest here. Therefore, everything possible was done to meet the conditions of a flow which it was believed must very soon cease.

In a short time the trees were bare of blossoms, but there was not much, if any, let up in the amount of honey coming in. Investigating the matter it was seen that the bees were working on the blossoms which had fallen off and lying on the ground. But I did not believe that these blossoms would, or could, yield more than a day or two, but they continued to yield day after day. Still, I could not believe it was best to put on more supers until they had about ceased to yield. I believe there would have been nearly as much gathered after the blossoms had fallen as while they were on the trees, if room had been given to store it. But how they could yield honey after they had fallen the way they did, has always been a mystery to me. There was no rain while they were yielding on the ground, and if I remember rightly, none for some time before they commenced to blossom. From what a few colonies did, on which empty supers had been left, I have no doubt that a number of thousand pounds of honey was lost by crowding the colonies the way they were.

I believe the peculiarity of the basswood flow was that year general over quite an extent of territory, for a number mentioned the matter at the time in the American Bee Journal.

I am aware that there are many who consider it unwise to restrict colonies too much as to room in order to get as many sections as possible completed, even if there are poor prospects for the flow to continue, for they regard a large number of sections containing drawn comb as very desirable for use the next season. I have used many thousand sections containing full and partly drawn combs, but I have entirely discontinued their use even for bait sections, for the reason that in this locality at least first-class comb honey cannot be produced in sections containing comb drawn out the previous season.

When the comb-leveler is used, and the combs partly melted down, the honey in such sections may look fully as well when they are filled and sealed, but the old comb is tough and hard compared with new comb, and, besides, some seasons, at least, the honey itself, when put in drawn comb, is not equal to that which is put in fresh-built comb; for the latter is filled more slowly, and on this account better ripened, and has a richer and finer flavor.

Of course, if the comb-leveler is used, and the side-walls entirely removed, there is no material difference between what is left and so much foundation, but with me bees work the base thus left less readily than they do fresh foundation, and after considering all things in regard to this matter carefully, my practice of late is to render all drawn combs in sections at the end of the season into wax. But it is undoubtedly a fact that with drawn, or partly-drawn combs, a good deal more honey can be secured some seasons, possibly some more any season when any surplus is produced—honey that may look fully as well as that built from fresh foundation, but, as I have said, the quality is inferior, and much more so some seasons than others.

I will say for the benefit of those who may be intending to use drawn comb for the first time this season, that it is necessary, when combs are fully drawn or built out, to melt or remove in some way at least a small portion of the outside surface in order to have the honey in such combs appear first-class.

As to the use of bait sections, I believe their value has been over-estimated. I have no trouble about work in supers being commenced soon enough without their use, provided, of course, the yield is such that surplus work can be done. What I consider of great importance in order to have bees work

freely and willingly in supers, is to have them so the bees can easily get into them. With some sections and surplus arrangements sent out it is hard work for loaded bees to get into the sections. Southern Minnesota.



## Strengthening Colonies by Exchanging Hives.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

The plan of strengthening weak colonies of bees by exchanging the hive containing such colony with one having a strong colony in it, putting each on the stand formerly occupied by the other, is one which is quite generally adopted with good results, and I am asked what time of the day is best to do this exchanging. Some claim that it matters not when the exchange is made, for if made at midnight the bees come out in the morning without realizing any change has been made, and upon returning from the field go to the old location the same as if nothing had happened; hence the weak colony will receive as many bees in this way as they would if moved when bees were at full flight.

Perhaps a little looking into this matter would do no harm. When a colony is in a normal condition the young bees go out to take their first airing at the age of six days, if the weather is favorable; and in doing this they mark their location to a certain extent, but not to an extent great enough so but that subsequent flights have a greater impression on their memory, for we find them taking these markings anew at every flight till they become field-workers, after which they take no more markings during the working season unless it be in the case of a swarm, or some very rude disturbance of their home.

If the hive is moved at midnight, on the coming morning all the bees over 16 days old, upon going to the field leave in a straight line, and having the location established in their memory, and not taking any markings that morning, come back to the spot where the old entrance used to be; consequently they go into the hive of the weak colony (if such has been placed on the old stand) or are lost, if no such provision has been made.

But suppose we wait till about 2 o'clock p.m., at which time all of the bees under 16 days old and over six days old will fly if the weather is fine, and we shall find that these young bees head toward the hive the same as they did the last time they were out before, hence notice the change which has been made, and instead of going to strengthen the weak colony which has been placed on the old stand, they return to the spot last marked, hence do nothing toward the desired strengthening. Now, had we waited about this changing till these young bees were in full flight, and moved the hives when the most of these young bees were in the air, we would have caught these also, in addition to all those which were over 16 days old. Then 10 of these young bees are worth 30 or 40 of the older ones for strengthening weak colonies, inasmuch as they are just commencing life instead of being near its close, as many of the field-bees must of necessity be.

Thus it will be seen that if we wish to secure the best results from this exchange of colonies, it should be done when the greatest number of young bees are flying from the hive, for we shall get the old ones in any event.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



## The Plain Section and Fence Separator.

BY G. S. CREGO.

Reading the contribution of J. S. Scott, of Utah (page 224), on the subject of no-bee-way sections, leads me to ask, as a matter of information, in what particular the plain sections are an improvement over the old 1½ section, open at top and bottom.

As I understand it, the cross strips on the fence separator effectually shut up the two sides of the section, leaving only the ordinary bee-way at top and bottom, with perhaps some advantage gained by allowing the bees to go freely through the separator.

For my own use I have adopted the 1½ section open on four sides, which allows the bees to run along the separator from end to end, as well as from top to bottom.

To give them still further freedom of action in the super I slot all my separators; that is, with a sharp knife and a straight-edge I cut out a strip ¾-inch wide the full length of the separator with the exception of about 1½ inches at each end. This slot, being in the middle of the separator, allows the bees to go from section to section through the separator. As a result, the comb honey put up in such sections last season



was unusually fine in appearance, sections averaging very nearly one pound each all through, and many of them showing no "pop-holes" at all. Having an opportunity to go through the separator the bees seem willing to abandon, to a great extent, their usual habit of going through the section.

I should like to have some of our prominent bee-men try this plan, say with a hive or two, and note results.

Cook Co., Ill.

[As Dr. Miller is accustomed to having questions of all kinds "fired" at him, we sent him Mr. Crego's, and in answer received the following:—EDITOR.]

In answering Mr. Crego's question I may take the opportunity to refer to the article he mentions, on page 244, written by J. S. Scott. One who reads that would be likely to understand that the "Medicine Man of the Marengoes" had advised the adoption of the plain section. I cannot imagine upon what Mr. Scott can base any such idea. I have not decided to adopt the plain section for myself, and would hardly advise any one else prematurely in such a matter. I don't know whether such a thing is advisable or not, but I want to find out. If I think I can make money by adopting the plain section, you may be sure I'll adopt it, otherwise not. I suspect there are advantages claimed for it that will not pan out in actual practice, and on the other hand objections are raised that have no foundation in fact.

I am confident that the "Sage of Medina" is entirely honest in believing that the adoption of the plain separator and fence will lead to material gain on the part of the comb-honey producer. Whatever may be the price now of an irregular style of section, there is no question that if the plain section becomes one of the standards it will cost less than the old style. The claim is made that fences will cost less in the long run than plain separators. I don't believe that is true. On the other hand, I don't believe that there is ground for the objection so persistently urged that inexperienced clerks will make such havoc in handling plain sections. I don't believe there's a man who makes that objection who doesn't handle his sections by the narrow part at the top, where the comb comes just as close to the edge as does the comb in the plain section.

At the same time I believe it's the right thing to discuss fully the advantages and the disadvantages of making any such change, and I am glad Mr. Scott has spoken his mind.

All this is a long preliminary to answering Mr. Crego's question, in what particular the plain sections are an improvement over the old 1½ section, open at top and bottom. The one distinct particular in which they are an improvement is the fact that in connection with a cleated separator, whether that separator be plain or fence, the section has the appearance of being better filled, and as a matter of fact is better filled; that is, the surface of the comb comes out nearer the surface of the wood. It may be just a little difficult for those who have always used nothing but sections with bee-ways and separators to understand this. The older members of the craft who remember the introduction of separators will have no difficulty. An objection to the adoption of separators was that they gave the section of honey a lean look. No one denied that the section had a less inviting look, but the advantage of having sections that were always straight and would make no trouble in packing were so great that the lean look was endured by most, but some have hung out against the use of separators till the present day. Whether the plain section will bring back the desired plumpness of appearance without costing too much, or bringing some other evil in its train, is a question to be answered by actual trial.

I think Mr. Crego is mistaken in supposing that "the cross strips on the fence separator effectually shut up the two sides of the section." In the latest fences the cross strips or cleats do not come out flush with the edges of the section, but cut short of that, leaving a passage-way at the corners from one section to the next one abutting against it.

Sections with openings on four sides, as also separators with slots made by machinery, have been in use to some extent for a number of years.

C. C. MILLER.



### Is a Colony an Organism?—A German Controversy.

BY REV. H. ROHRS.

The American Bee Journal, on page 151, mentions for the first time of an American bee-paper, so far as I know, the controversy that is going on in Germany as to whether a colony of bees is an organism or not, and says that Editor Lehzen, of the Centralblatt, "seems to think time and ink can be

better spent in matters of practical importance." Now, I do not coincide with Lehzen, and if the "Beedom Boiler" had studied the question at issue I think he would have made more of this important question—Is a colony an organism?

The old school, with Dzlerzon, says: The single parts are (each for itself) one organism; the whole can only, therefore, be called an organic formation.

The new school, with its champion, Rev. F. Gerstung, say: A colony of bees is one organism; the single parts (comb, queen, workers, drones, brood, supplies) are the organized members of the whole. Dzlerzon replies: That is all nonsense.

To understand this question better let us first see and hear what an organism is. Webster says: "A being consisting of parts of which the functions of each are essential to the existence of the whole and of each of the parts; a whole, of which the parts are reciprocally means and ends." A horse or a cow is an organism, for it can and does subsist independently, but that cannot be said of the worker-bee, or queen, or drone, or any other part of the colony. Each one must perish if taken from the whole, of which they are only parts, being reciprocally means and ends to the whole.

Every one can see that the new school of Gerstung is right and Dzlerzon and his followers are wrong; and all their ridicule and desperate fighting has been of no avail. From year to year Gerstung's friends and followers have increased rapidly. Why? Because whoever has tried his theory and system had more honey to harvest than the men of the old school.

Gerstung has published several pamphlets and books—his bee-journal—*Deutsche Bienenzeitung*—has nearly 7,000 readers. I advise every one that is able to read German to get Gerstung's books. By his theory many a riddle is solved concerning the development of the brood, its nourishment, the building of worker or drone comb (the cause of it), of swarming, and of successful wintering. I hope to be able to say more of the last thing in the future.

Rock Co., Wis.



### An Address to All Colorado Bee-Keepers.

BY R. C. AIKIN.

DEAR FELLOW BEE-KEEPERS:—There comes from all quarters a cry for help. Prices are low, and the questions confronting many apiarists are, "Shall I cease to keep bees?" Or, "How and where can I profitably market my product?"

Suppose you do cease bee-culture what will you engage in that will better your condition? Other lines are as full as ours, and the same story comes from all producers—"too many already in our line of business."

There is not too much of anything produced, surely not when thousands are starving and millions have not any of the luxuries, and millions more have scarcely the necessities. Were the products better distributed, and had the people the money to buy, all agricultural products would find ready sale, and we would be happy and count ourselves prosperous.

Of all products that are poorly marketed honey is about the worst of all. You have only to compare it with other things to convince yourselves of the truth of this statement. Cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, oats, corn and other grain, as a rule, have a market—places in nearly all communities where they can be marketed, and usually for cash. I am not here discussing whether the price paid is just and profitable—almost every one knows of that; but the fact that they have markets and market values. Butter, eggs and potatoes also find a market at almost every grocery, and can be sold at some price in every city or village; but honey—well, it usually begs a buyer everywhere.

In apiculture every man is a law unto himself—produces, grades and packs to suit himself, so that there are scarcely any two lots of honey that are alike—no regularity, either in quality, appearance, supply or demand. We sell our honey wherever we can, and take what we can get, as do more or less all producers. We cannot expect to have full control and get any price we may demand, for tho all apiarists in the world were organized in one united company, there are still the great systems of commerce to deal with, monster combinations and trusts whose objects are to control and manipulate everything within their reach to their own profit, the introducing of our product and getting the people to want it, and the great multitude of things we have to contend with.

It is just as impossible for the individual producer to meet these contingencies as to swim ashore if dropt in the center of Pacific Ocean. The individual producer can do much in his or her own community, produce a good article and introduce it at home, and in so doing help in a three or four fold way. In

marketing at home you become more independent of the middle-men, transportation companies, trusts and combines or other agencies whose aim is to sit in ease and comfort, and at the expense of the producer by getting a share of the profits. You make a demand at home that brings to your pocket a portion of the money that otherwise would be sent elsewhere for other sweets that your honey takes the place of. In selling at home you keep that much off the market elsewhere, avoiding in-so-far a glut and depressed prices in general markets. Your product being introduced into the homes of your neighbor producers in other lines, educates the people to the use of honey, and so makes a demand that will spread from locality to locality, thus increasing the general demand.

#### ORGANIZED METHODS.

There are, however, many localities that produce more than can be sold at home, hence must ship. The honey-producer can no more succeed in individual shipping than can the grower of a few cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, eggs, or the many kinds of grains or farm products. We must sell and ship by organization, or through those agencies that are in a position to find out, and whose business it is to know when, where and how to get the product to the place of demand, to introduce and make demand where there is none.

The Colorado State Association was organized to aid its members and our pursuit. It has already been a great help to many apiarists, and is now at work to accomplish much more; and if the apiarists of the State will come in at once they will be surprised at what we can and will do.

While much has been done by the Association, much more that has been planned has failed for lack of a little help from all interested. It was through the efforts of the Association that we got a foul brood law. Part of the State that is the most thickly populated with bees, and where the disease has existed for years, through the aid of the law has been saved from the ruin of its apiaries.

We have now undertaken to do more than ever before, by taking hold of the marketing matter. This Association is still looking after the matter of legislation, and propose to guard the interests of the apiarists of the State along that line, but the matter of marketing is a very vital matter just now, and demands our attention.

Fellow apiarists, it is impossible for us small producers, shipping independently, to combat the many contingencies that confront us. Even the largest producers in the State are almost helpless in the general markets. So gigantic is the matter of conducting commerce, transportation and distribution of products and manufactures, that any person or organization handling or shipping goods in less than car or train lots is scarcely noticed.

It would take almost volumes to elucidate these matters in detail. The statements offered ought to show you the need of doing something, and that quickly. Don't say it is no use for you to become a member of the State Association because you live so far away you cannot come to Denver to attend meetings. It costs you just 50 cents for a year's membership. There surely are 500 bee-keepers in the State who ought to be members, and if they were, we could do much more for you. Just an advance of one cent per pound on 50 pounds of honey pays the bill, and if you cannot attend you can vote by proxy or written ballot. Ladies' membership only 25 cents.

Friends, a few of us have for years kept the organization alive, paid our annual dues, attended meetings at our own expense for car-fare and hotel bills, watched over the interests of bee-keepers at the cost of time, labor and money. Won't you now send your name and fee and become members? The fees will help us in printing expenses, in hunting out adulterated goods and having them analyzed—some such work having already been done. There are postage and stationery bills to pay.

We are now hard at work trying to get the marketing done by our own Association where all bee-keepers will have an equal chance. We propose to fight adulteration and other evils, and do you good. Help us by your means and your influence, and thereby help yourselves.

Carefully read this and all matter which we send you, and sign and return promptly such as is calculated to be so used. Do not neglect the statistics. We want to know the resources of the State, and we want to put our honey in many markets. Colorado honey sells wherever it is introduced. There is probably not a State in the Union that has better honey than ours, and a little push in marketing will sell it wherever it goes.

Your membership in this Association will get you reduced rates on supplies. We now have rates that will save you much more than your membership fee, even tho you buy but a very few goods.

We propose to do something, and while we are helping

the members of the Association we are helping all apiarists more or less; but you ought not to expect others to labor for your good without helping some, nor can you get nearly so much good outside the organization as if members.

All moneys are accounted for at each annual meeting, and each member has the privilege of examining the records, and may know how the funds are used. Could we afford it—and we could if all would support the Association—printed statements would be sent out to all members so that all might know just what was being done; but as yet we have not had the means to do this, hence only those in attendance at the annual meetings hear or see the complete reports.

Again I appeal to every bee-keeper in the State to promptly send to our Secretary your membership. Write to him anyway. Ask for information. Send names of every bee-keeper you know of. Get others to join with you. Colorado is a big State, has lots of apiarists, much honey of fine quality, and can, will, and must show what she can do.

LATER.—Since the foregoing was written another meeting of the State Association has been held. At this meeting there was a unanimous vote to sustain a marketing organization. Now a little thought will convince all that a committee of five or six members will not be able to organize a marketing concern without some of "the substantial" in the way of capital, and since the State Association has not the funds in the treasury, and the committee have no specific orders from the Association to so use Association funds, nor as to the form of the organization, nothing can be done in the way of carrying out this work officially as a part of the State Association work. The time is ripe for something to be done, the Association have unanimously voted to support a move of the kind, bee-keepers all over the State have signified their desire for something to be done at once, and their willingness to help, we therefore expect to go ahead and get the matter started. After the machinery is going the State Association can then take up the matter at a later convention, and so make it officially the Association work. As it now stands the committee only have delegated to them a limited power, and to act to the full carrying out of the matter must do a considerable part of it on their own responsibility.

Now, friends, some capital is needed to start this matter. Let every member of the Association who will take a few dollars of stock write me at once and tell me how much you wish to put in. Also every Colorado apiarist who reads this write me even if you are not a member of the Association; tell me how much you are willing to put in, either of cash or honey, or both, to start the thing. Our committee will soon have a plan formulated upon which to begin operations, and a copy will be forwarded to those who wish to take stock. You are not asked to pay a cent into the matter till you have seen the plan in print, and I agree to send the plan to those who will send in membership fees to the State Association, or to others who wish to take stock. Editor York cannot afford to print this, nor I to send it out, without some compensation in some way, so be sure when you write to put in at least one stamp. I do not know what the editor will charge me for putting this in the American Bee Journal, but I am going to risk it for the good of the cause, and if I have a bill for advertising to pay—it is really an advertisement for Colorado apiarists—I guess I can pay the bill if the brethren will not help me out.

Now, friends—those of you who read this and are not now subscribers to this paper—just send your subscription to Mr. York, and while he has never said such a thing to me I feel sure he will let me off without any pay for printing this, tho I expect to compensate him for its publication. In sending subscriptions say you do it in reply to this appeal. The honey season is close at hand, and what is done in this marketing matter must be done quickly, so be prompt in sending your communications to me.

R. C. AIKIN,  
President of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association.  
Loveland, Colo.



### Improving Bees—Foul Brood, Etc.

BY C. A. BUNCH.

The only practical way to improve the working or honey-gathering qualities of our bees is to breed from colonies that will store the most honey. If this is followed out we need not go to the bother to measure their tongues.

For this locality I believe it very essential to have a strain of bees that will work well on red clover, for last season there was scarcely any honey gathered about here in the month of June except red clover honey, of which I took in the extracted form to the amount of 600 pounds, one colony storing some



over 60 pounds of this honey before basswood came into bloom—being the largest amount of red clover honey gathered in one season by one colony of bees that I know of, while the average of red clover honey per colony was but 30 pounds.

I breed several strains of Italian bees, but I have no queens for sale. I wintered 89 colonies out of 91 on the summer stands.

Separators or no separators, fence or no fence, plain sections or sections with bee-ways—well, it puts my head in a twirl. The finest comb honey put on this market is produced by a bee-keeper that never uses separators or fences, but uses plain sections set a bee-space apart in the super. Bees go all around the sections except where they rest on the bottom of super. All the first-class grocerymen here know Deitel's fine comb honey stored the way I have mentioned.

Query:—Is there a bee-keeper on earth that can use two 8-frame Langstroth hives, one on top of the other, with sections above, and have anything like success at producing comb honey? If such a one lives, let him tell us how it is done.

Foul brood—a caution: I have never seen foul brood, but I fear it as something awful, and as a measure of safety when receiving queens by mail I let the queen out in the shop on the window, then catch and introduce her with one of my own cages, and burn the cage I received her in.

Marshall Co., Ind., April 28.



### Some Wintering Experiences—Various Notes.

BY O. B. GRIFFIN.

It is with much interest that I always turn to Dr. Miller's department of the American Bee Journal. It is particularly helpful to the beginner, and even the veteran must get some new ideas, and reminders of what they may well know, but through attention to many cares would neglect but for the questions asked by those who have just entered the fields they have already past over. As I class myself with the beginners (tho I have owned and cared for bees nearly 10 years, never having over 20 colonies at one time), I hope the Doctor will not think me presumptuous in attempting to throw light on questions he has already replied to.

As there is a cause for everything, and also a remedy if we can but find it, I have always tried to find them when I have been confronted by anything that was detrimental to the successful care of bees.

The winter problem has given me more trouble than any other with which I have had to wrestle. When I was younger, and knew less about bees than I do now (which is little enough), I built a repository in which to winter my bees, very similar to the one described by "Wisconsin," on page 38. I had it arranged so that it had excellent drainage and ventilation as desired. That winter I placed therein 17 colonies of bees with plenty of stores, but quite a percentage of the stores was "honey-dew." Only six came through alive. Five of these were very weak and queenless, so I let them "peter out."

As I had been to considerable expense, and believing the honey-dew to be the chief cause of the failure to winter, the next November I again put in three colonies—one a choice Italian—and all with plenty of well-capt white honey. During the winter the mercury in cold spells would drop to 36°—at times it would reach the freezing point. At such times I would warm it up to 40° or 45° with an oil-stove, but in the spring all were dead.

The winter of 1896-97 I wintered bees in the cellar under the house, and they came out strong. I had five colonies in the same cellar the past winter, and tho the temperature remained near 40° (never below) they wintered finely. I could lift the cover and hold a lighted lamp near the hive without disturbing them.

From my observations I have come to the conclusion that the wintering problem for northern latitudes is solved, if the following requisites are closely observed:

1st. Healthy bees and plenty of pure white honey, or pure sugar syrup fed early in the season, if honey is a failure. From my own experience, which is somewhat limited, I give honey the preference. I would not extract honey from the brood-combs and feed sugar unless the honey was of inferior quality. In such cases I think it best to do so every time. But syrup should be fed early enough so as to be nearly all capt before cold weather sets in.

2nd. A dry cellar, or any other repository where an even temperature of 40° to 45°, or that temperature at which the bees are quietest can be maintained without the aid of artificial heat.

3rd. Last, but not least, pure air and quiet.

I do not think "Wisconsin" can be successful with the repository described, for a term of years. If he is, I hope he will report occasionally.

Somewhere—I think in Dr. Miller's department—I saw the question asked, why bees sometimes store so much pollen in the sections. I have had several bad cases. They occurred under these conditions:

A prolific queen, with brood-frames crowded with brood and little honey, with very little pollen. As pollen was needed they stored in the next nearest available place—the sections. I have had the most trouble in hives having small brood-chambers. The remedy would be to give such queens more room below.

#### FINDING BLACK QUEENS, ETC.

I have always had lots of bother in finding black queens in populous colonies. Last season I hit upon the following plan, which may help beginners where frame hives are used:

When the weather is warm enough so there is no danger of brood being chilled, take several hives—or prepared boxes that frames will fit—and proceed thus:

Move the old colony a short distance from the old stand and set an empty hive in its place. Set the empty hives near, and after using a little smoke open the hive and take out all but two or three frames, one at a time, glancing over them if you wish, as the queen may be seen. Set two or three frames in each hive, and cover up. In a few moments there will be excitement in all the hives except the one containing the queen, and the bees will be returning to the old stand.

Take the frames from all except the quiet hive and return them at once to the old stand; then proceed to find the queen. There is not much trouble to find "her majesty" when you know she is on one of two or three frames. This really takes less time than it does to write it.

I shall agree with the Editor (page 152) that it is a mercy to "Miss Flora" that her address is not given. Methinks some who might better be clad with the "old baches" rather than young bee-keepers, would be sending her flowery notes, and "hanging around" the postoffice awaiting replies. I am quite sure that if I lived near J. A. Golden's, I should be very much interested in that section-honey cleaner.

Say, Dr. Miller, are you not leading "Youngster" and "Tennessee" to expect too much of mortal woman, or is there all that difference between the women of Illinois and Maine? Why, if there was such a girl living near me I would go to her at once and ask her to—well, never mind what, but I should insist upon an answer in the affirmative before I came away.

I hope Editor York will not put the latter part of this article among the advertisements and send me the bill; for, tho like "Bachelor Hasty" and that Whitebread fellow my hive is "queenless," it is not intended as an advertisement.

Aroostook Co., Maine.

**Bee-Keeping for Beginners** is the title of a 110-page book just out, from the pen of that expert bee-keeper of the South, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia. It claims to be "a practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit." Price of the book, postpaid, 50 cents. Or, we will club it with the Bee Journal for one year—both together for \$1.40; or, we will mail it as a premium to any of our present subscribers for sending us one new subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year (at \$1.00), and 10 cents extra.

**The Wood Binder** for holding a year's numbers of American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends to us 20 cents. It is a very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**, revised by The Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$2.00.

**Every Present Subscriber** of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all others possible to subscribe for it.

# CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

## Proceedings of the Colorado State Convention.

REPORTED BY F. L. THOMPSON.

[Continued from page 294.]

The committee on supplies reported that low prices had been offered by supply firms. It was voted to refer the matter to the Executive Committee for action. (The prices quoted are only made to Association members.)

Mr. F. L. Thompson next read the following paper, entitled,

### Conditions of the Pursuit in West Colorado.

From what I could learn it seems that bees winter better there than around Denver. This may be due to the less rigorous winters, from which our low drops of the thermometer and northern blizzards are said to be absent; or it may be due to a better chance for development at the critical time in spring, or both. I arrived there too late to judge of the latter point, but noticed that the bees were busy enough at something to keep them out of serious mischief from that time until the main flow, which commenced June 11—a week earlier than at Denver. Fruit-bloom was abundant while it lasted, and in future years will doubtless greatly increase, as the neighborhood of Montrose is pre-eminently a fruit country.

A few bee-keepers down the river secured quite a fair yield from wild flax, which has never before given a surplus since the country was settled. I was told that the river-bottom gave a better flow of honey during the first half of the season, and less during the second half, than the mesa, on which I was, and I found it so last season. A high wind which prevailed during most of the first crop was exceptional, I was informed. I sincerely trust it will not occur again; for few things are more exasperating to the bee-keeper than a prolonged wind in the honey-flow. My average per colony, spring count, was 47 pounds of comb honey, which I was told by some was rather a poor yield, tho as usual in most localities there was some difference of opinion as to what constitutes an average yield. But I believe it has not gone below 40 pounds.

Swarms were abundant, and the Heddon method of preventing after-swarming but moderately successful with me—in fact, something of a failure. While the colonies were very strong at the opening of the first crop, they had dwindled rather more when the second crop came than I ever observed them to do around Denver. This trait of the Italian bee—of curtailing brood-rearing—is well enough for a single flow, but is certainly undesirable for Montrose county.

Foul brood has never existed in the county.

Alfalfa is the main dependence. Some autumn honey-yielding plants, as here, seem to vary the character of the honey. A hundred-acre field of Alsike near one bee-keeper gave him more of a variety. I tasted some comb honey which seemed to be from that source, and while it was not bad, I should prefer white clover, which I once tasted. I noticed a few scattering plants of cleome, and was told that off to the southwest there was considerable of it, but I do not know that it figures much in the honey-yield. Sweet clover and scattering alfalfa, and chico—a very abundant shrub, blooming throughout the season—bridge over the interval between the two crops at the rate of perhaps a pound a day.

The phenomena of the granulation of comb honey are about the same as here. First-crop honey properly kept does not, I believe, as a rule, granulate before it is consumed. The bulk of the second crop can also be sold without any particular hurry. But the latest honey is strongly inclined to granulate quickly. It is interesting to note that one bee-keeper there has observed just what has been observed elsewhere, namely, that early alfalfa comb honey gathered in damp weather does not granulate at all, but when gathered in dry weather is more inclined to do so, tho, as I have said, it does not as a rule granulate before being consumed.

The first-crop honey is second to none in color. The second-crop is so distinct in appearance that it can be told at a glance. It is not dark, but is unmistakably amber. One Montrose bee-keeper says that years ago both were white, and attributes the change to the weeds which cultivation has brought. Another thinks the difference in color of honey is

analogous to the difference in the color of the hay of the two crops of alfalfa, the second crop being a darker green.

Local freight-rates from Denver to Montrose are \$1.10 a hundred on bee-hives in the flat, and a cent a pound for honey from Montrose to Denver. Foundation of good quality can be procured there as cheaply as here, and last year the same was true of sections. But shipping-cases were 17¢ and 18 cents, and weighed almost five pounds apiece at that. Montrose being situated on a narrow-gauge railroad, shipments outside of the State have to be reloaded at Salida.

The greater part of the honey appears to go to Kansas. Those who preach that to sell outside of the home market is a sin, ought to produce honey at Montrose. They would be effectually cured of that propensity. Farmers' honey is produced in quantities sufficient to more than supply the whole county, and the teams with farm products which constantly go up to Ouray and Telluride keep those towns supplied with this farm honey. Gunnison is but a small town, and Leadville and Aspen are more directly controlled by the Grand Junction district. Salida is much nearer Pueblo than Montrose. The southern towns—Durango, Rico, Silverton—are supplied with honey from southwest Colorado, much of it being farmers' honey.

On account of the inevitable shipments and the high freights I should not advise any one who owns an apiary in an ordinary location in eastern Colorado to pull up and change to the western slope.

I have been asked to add to this paper some remarks on the importance of the honey-industry of Colorado.

F. L. THOMPSON.

[The "remarks" referred to above will be given next week.—EDITOR.]

[Continued next week.]

**Does this Mean You?**—It does if your subscription is in arrears. In the Rural Californian for April we find the following editorial paragraphs:

### THE UPS AND DOWNS OF NEWSPAPER LIFE.

It may be that the ups and downs of newspaper life nearly balance each other, but there is considerable evidence that the "downs" are more frequent than the "ups," as they are surely more difficult to bear. Be this as it may, a disproportion can easily be established, and the solution is largely in the hands of subscribers. The subscription to a newspaper or magazine is a very small amount. The usefulness of the periodical is almost invariably far beyond its price. Subscriptions which are not paid promptly, or on which a percentage must be paid to cover cost of collection, postage, etc., represent a very little net income to publishers. The benefit to them, as well as to readers, would be greatly increased if subscribers were always to pay promptly in advance and renew without frequent solicitation.

Life generally has so many "downs" that many people must walk on their "uppers." The high road to prosperity is a delightful one to travel, but it is very high and rarely reached in these days.

The charm of newspaper life is rather in the editorial end, not in the business department, for debts are sometimes pressing the manager while the delinquent reader is forgetful that his attention might bring relief. The "ups" in the newspaper business really belong to the readers; the cares of the newspaper business do not attach to them.

If there is one thing that we dislike to take up our editorial space with it is the request that subscription arrearages be paid. And it is hardly fair to those who always do pay in advance, to occupy that space with calls on those who are delinquent. Of course we could stop off short every subscription when it expires, but very many wouldn't like to have us do that—they'd think we certainly could trust them for a few months or a year. But that means a good deal to us when two or three thousand think the same way, and do not pay.

Again, we could send a personal letter to each delinquent, say once a quarter, but that means an outlay of from \$50 to \$75, which could be so much better spent in getting more engravings for the Bee Journal, using a better quality of paper on which to print it, etc. Say, why not all who are behind in their accounts just pay up without a private request, and thus help make a better paper, and also make it easier for the publishers?

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.



# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

## Wintering Bees Under a Shop.

Would it do any harm to winter bees in the cellar under a shop with a single floor under the shop where there is pounding?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—It will probably be a good place if the cellar isn't too cold.

## Yellow vs. Darker Bees.

I have lots of combs in fair condition, and if I could get a pound of bees and queen of the yellow kind, would they be as hardy as the dark Italians so far North?

MAINE.

ANSWER.—Some say they are as hardy as the darker ones. Others, and perhaps a larger number, say they are more tender. Very likely they are not all alike.

## Queen's Piping, Etc.

1. Does a queen make the piping sound with her wings, or voice?

2. I opened a hive and found an empty frame of comb, and put it by the frame the queen was on so that she would go on it to lay next. Having a frame like that paid for all the trouble it made the bees, did it not?

KANSAS.

ANSWER.—1. With her voice. She'll pipe just as loud after every vestige of a wing is cut away.

2. Very likely, supposing the empty frame took the place of one filled with honey and you didn't put the frame between two frames of brood.

## Laying Eggs in Bunches.

I have one colony of bees which was rather weak in the fall, and seemed to work all right in March, but it is growing weaker every day. I look into the hive and found only about 100 bees in it. The queen is young, from last summer, but she lays her eggs in bunches, from 5 to 20 eggs in each cell; also, I found some chilled brood. What shall I do with the queen? Is she any good, or does she lay her eggs in bunches because there are not bees enough to take care of all of them?

NEBRASKA.

ANSWER.—The queen may be all right, and she may be all wrong. By the time this reaches you probably some of the brood will be sealed. If it appears flat, just like the most of the sealed brood in the other hives, she's all right. If, on the other hand, the sealing looks like a lot of little bullets laid together, the brood is all drone-brood, and the queen worthless. In any case, if only 100 workers are present it's hardly worth while to try to keep them, and the best thing will be to unite them with another colony.

## Cleaning T-Tins.

How do you clean your T-tins? You seems to have an easy job of it, and altho we use lye we can't get them clean in one-fifth the time you do. I like T-tins, but I do not like to clean them.

COLORADO.

ANSWER.—There's very little to tell. The probability is that failure to succeed perfectly would come from one of two causes: Either the lye wasn't strong enough, or it wasn't hot enough. The lye must be boiling hot, and kept boiling hot while cleaning the tins. We used a metal tub on a gasoline stove. Filled the tub  $\frac{3}{4}$  full of water, brought it to a boil, put in three 1-pound cans of concentrated lye, and were ready for operation. Put in as many T-tins as the tub would hold. In two or three minutes they were ready to take out. With a pair of tongs they were stirred a little so the lye would reach every part, and as soon as they lookt clean they were lifted out into a tub of clear, cold water. This rinsed them off and

they were put into the boxes in which they were to stay, the boxes being set on end in such a way that the water would drain off readily. But they were not lifted out of the rinsing water immediately, for the first thing to do after lifting them out of the hot lye was to fill up the lye with a fresh lot. This cleaned 2,200 T-tins and was strong enough to clean more if we had had them. If they don't lift out of the hot lye perfectly clean, you may be sure it isn't strong enough.

Now, I've told all, I think, and wish you'd tell us why you don't use section-holders instead of T-supers. One reason I like T-supers is because the T-tins are so easily cleaned.

## Moldy Combs.

I have five colonies of Italian bees, and wintered them all in the cellar. They were in good condition in the fall when taken in, and now I find all are doing well with the exception of one colony, which has mold on one of the outside frames in patches all through the comb, and in small patches near the bottom of some of the other frames. There is no brood except on two or three of the frames. What caused the mold, and what shall I do with it? Should I cut off the mold, or put in new foundation?

ANSWER.—No, don't cut out the mold. Just let it alone and the bees will take care of it all right. The mold came there just in the usual way because the cellar was not ventilated quite enough. The other colonies, being stronger, kept their hives better ventilated.

## Young Bees in the Super—Rag Smoke.

1. I have a colony of bees I would like to know what to do with. I left the 60-pound super on it all winter, and lookt at it the other day and found it filled with young bees. What will have to be done with them?

2. Is rag smoke injurious to the bees and honey? If so, what is the best to use in the bee-smoker?

NEBRASKA.

ANSWER.—1. Depends a little on circumstances. If the super has frames the same as the brood-frames below, then you can do nothing better than to let the bees continue to occupy them, taking away the lower story if you think it has too much room. If, however, the 60-pound super contains sections, then you must work the bees out of them. Make sure that you get the queen into the lower story, put a queen-excluder between the two stories, and in three weeks all the worker-brood will be hatcht out, when the super can be taken away.

2. Rag smoke is all right. Of course it isn't a good thing for you to smoke them more than is necessary, and if you use too much smoke on honey it will taste of smoke.

## Cage for Mating Queen—Jumbled-up Combs.

1. Is there any contrivance for caging a young queen after she hatches, and while being mated?

2. I have three colonies in good Langstroth hives (they are brown bees,) but I used no brood-foundation and they are all in a jumbled-up condition. It is impossible to get the frames apart. I want to give them frames this spring with foundation so as to be able to handle them in a more business-like manner, also to requeen with Italian queens. In what manner can I do it to get the best results, and at the same time get some increase in swarms?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. Surely not, for the queen is not mated in confinement, but out in the open air. If you can get up any way to have a queen mated while caged, your reputation, if not your fortune, will be made.

2. Perhaps as good a way as any is the following: Wait till the colony swarms, and then hive it on frames of foundation, setting the swarm in place of the old colony, and setting the old hive in a new place. It is possible there may be a second swarm in about eight days after the first. If so, hive it also on foundation, setting this swarm in a new place. Twenty-one days after the issue of the first swarm, drum out all the bees, queen and all, hiving them on foundation, and then cut out and melt up the combs. It will probably be more profitable for you to have only the one swarm from each colony, and if that be your desire, set the first swarm on the old stand, and put the old hive close beside it. A week later move the old hive to a new place. Then 21 days after the time of the swarm, drive the bees out of the old hive into a new one.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK &amp; COMPANY

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail Matter.]

## UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Pres. George W. York; Vice-Pres., W. Z. Hutchinson; Secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason, Station B, Toledo, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—E. R. Root; E. Whitcomb; E. T. Abbott; C. P. Dadant; W. Z. Hutchinson; Dr. C. C. Miller.

GENERAL MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

VOL. 38.

MAY 19, 1898.

NO. 20.



NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

**Shipping Bees by Freight** In less than carload lots is something greatly desired by many bee-keepers, and we believe that when the railroad men having in charge the arranging of freight rates once see the wisdom of permitting bees in hives to be thus shipped, they will speedily grant the request.

At the last meeting of the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association, Mr. H. Lathrop was appointed a committee to investigate this matter, and at once wrote us to see what could be done through the Western Classification Committee whose headquarters are in Chicago. Upon explaining what the bee-keepers desire along the line indicated, to Mr. G. S. Crego, who is a bee-keeper in the employ of the Classification Committee, he suggested that bee-keepers at once write Mr. J. T. Ripley, Room 604, Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Ill., the Chairman of the Committee, telling him just what is wanted, and giving as many good reasons therefor as possible.

There is no more reason why bees should not go by freight in less than car lots than that live poultry should be limited to carload shipments. Bees can be safely and securely confined by the use of wire-cloth; and of course railroad agents should be careful to see that they are properly enclosed in the hive before accepting them as local freight. But we are not at all fearful that shippers of bees would be careless in this regard.

It will be necessary for bee-keepers to communicate at once with Mr. Ripley, as the next meeting of the Western Classification Committee is to be held June 14, at Colorado Springs, Colo. If favorable action is taken upon the subject there, it may be in time to be of some service to bee-keepers during the present season.

It will be highly advantageous, we think, to have Mr. R. C. Alkin, President of the Colorado Bee-Keepers' Association,

appear before the Committee at its meeting, for the purpose of answering any questions they may wish to ask in reference to the subject under consideration. We suggest Mr. Alkin as he is head officer of a large State bee-keepers' organization, and also because of his nearness to the place of meeting of the Committee.

We would also suggest that Hon. Eugene Secor, General Manager of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union; General Manager Newman, of the National Bee-Keepers' Union; and the Presidents of all other bee-keepers' societies write Mr. Ripley at once, so that he may see the desire is general on the part of bee-keepers to have such action taken by the railroad companies as shall permit the shipping of bees by freight in less than carload lots. The transportation lines will gain by the change, for the high express rates on bees practically prohibit the doing of much business in the way of shipping full colonies.

We believe that with the proper effort put forth now, bee-keepers can secure all they desire in this matter. Mr. Ripley, the chairman, is a broad-minded man, and the Committee itself we doubt not is composed of men who will be glad to favor bee-keepers, especially when they see that it will be to the decided advantage of the railroads to grant the petition presented.

**The McDonald Relief Fund.**—On page 280 we gave the first installment of contributions to this fund. The list stands now like this:

Former Amount.....	\$22.00	Roderick McKenzie....	\$1.00
Sent direct to Mr. M.	19.70	S. P., Uniontown, Pa..	1.00
Joseph Uebele.....	1.00	Reinhold Liebau.....	1.00
Volstad Bros.....	1.00	R. G. Vaus (Canada)...	1.00
G. S. Carpenter.....	1.00		

This makes a total of \$48.70 that we have now reported in the Bee Journal. Mr. McDonald was a Shawneetown bee-keeper who lost his all in the great flood there about two months ago. Contributions are being received by C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill. Send to him what you can afford, if you wish to help a worthy fellow bee-keeper.

**The United States Bee-Keepers' Union.**—In answer to our question on page 233, General Manager Secor has this to say:

On page 233, Prof. Cook is quoted as saying: "I think we should all unite on one Union, and that the one that would fight every enemy to the knife." That's just what I think, too. I have been keeping my ear to the ground listening for the tramp, tramp, tramp, of the fifty thousand volunteers who are supposed to be rushing to join this Union army.

Isn't the platform of principles broad enough for all to stand upon? Here's the vital clause:

"Its objects shall be to promote and protect the interests of its members; to defend them in their lawful rights; to enforce laws against the adulteration of honey; to prosecute dishonest honey commission-men; and to advance the pursuit of bee-culture in general."

It appears to the writer as tho about ninety-nine out of every one hundred bee-keepers are very willing to let the other fellow do the hard fighting while they quietly enjoy the fruits of the victory.

But says some one, "As yet it [meaning the Union] has only talked."

What more could you expect it to do, pray?

In the first place, the infant is only about a year old. It is just learning the use of its legs. If it has learnt to "talk" before it could walk there are some hopes for the child—only precocious children do that.

But, really, does any one think that the General Manager can fight "to the knife" all the enemies of all the bee-keepers in this country without the "sinews of war"? Or is it supposed that one bee-keeper is capable of fighting the battles of ninety and nine who are safely sheltered in the fold of inactive security? Nay, verily. Don't ask us to. Three hundred Spartans defended the pass at Thermopylae, but there is no such narrow defile through which the enemies of the bee-



keeper are obliged to march. We need outposts on every side. If we give the adulterators "war to the knife" the dishonest commission-men will form in our rear, and the sweet clover cranks will attack our right flank.

'Tis a plucky four hundred that have already enlisted, but they need more support.

And something has already been accomplished, altho we haven't gone about it with the blare of trumpets accompanied by newspaper reporters.

I have noticed that the best lawyers are not the ones that talk loudest to the jury, or who try to amuse the spectators.

It is pretty generally believed that the walls of Jericho would not fall, now, by marching around the city and making a noise.

It takes powder or dynamite nowadays to reduce the works of the enemy.

If any one knows of a good lawyer who is devoting his best energies to his profession "for his health," I shall be glad to enlist his sympathies in our cause, but I hope no one will expect me to find such an one "lying around loose."

The United States Bee-Keepers' Union can be made the strongest defensive bee-keepers' organization in the world if the intelligent and thrifty bee-keepers of this country will unite.

An organization with a thousand members is a hundred fold stronger than one with a hundred.

The letters coming to this office develop the fact that there is need of a "union of hearts and a union of hands."

The Board of Directors is composed of men of experience and ability, and they are your friends. If they don't turn the world upside down the first year of their official life, don't lose your faith in the power of organized effort.

EUGENE SECOR.

General Manager.

Forest City, Iowa.

Those of our readers who have not as yet joined the United States Bee-Keepers' Union should read over what Mr. Secor says above, four times at least, and then send their fee of \$1.00 to him to help create the defense fund—the "sinews of war" so often mentioned.

We should be glad to hear from the Board of Directors now. Have they anything encouraging to say? We believe in agitation, and think that the New Union should be kept before the bee-keepers in some form constantly. If its objects can be successfully carried out it will mean much to the cause of American apiculture. But to do that, there must first be put in sufficient ammunition to move things when General Manager Secor wishes to "touch off" the Union's "gattling gun." If we ever expect Mr. Secor to be a Dewey in the war to be waged by bee-keepers against their enemies, they must supply him with the munitions necessary to push the fighting to the bitter end.

**The Apiarian Display at Omaha** during the Trans-Mississippi Exposition promises to be the largest and best ever witnessed. Commissioner Whitcomb wrote us April 28 that the apiary building was then nearing completion. The building is 128 feet by 75 feet, and after Swiss architecture, well lighted on the sides, ends, and from the roof. The cases for the exhibition of honey are located the full length of the building on either side, four feet wide, and arranged so that when the exhibits are in place they can be seen and admired from the outside as well as from the inside of the building. To protect them from the rays of the sun, awnings can be let down as occasion requires. The tops of the exhibition cases are of glass, so that the light from above will in no wise be obstructed.

The entire floor-space, exclusive of passage-ways in the center of the building, will be devoted to the exhibition of bee-keepers' supplies, and for such exhibitors who desire to erect their own honey-cases. Sufficient space has already been taken in this building to insure the grandest and most attractive honey and supply exhibition the world has ever seen, and the expectations of its projectors will in no wise fall short.

By the efforts of Commissioner Whitcomb, applications will be left open to those who desire to secure space to the shortest possible time prior to the opening, June 1, in order

that no one may be shut out who desires to participate in this part of the Exposition.

The buildings and grounds must be seen to be fully appreciated. Douglass county, in which Omaha is located, has taken 300 feet of space in which to show the wonderful honey products of that county alone, and Mr. Aug. C. Davidson, Vice-President of the Nebraska Bee-Keepers' Association, has been appointed in charge. Every grade of honey, wax, sweets, and all kinds of supplies have been cataloged for award, so that any one who has a meritorious article may have a fair opportunity of securing proper recognition when the jury of awards make their examination.

Mrs. Whitcomb has devoted considerable time to the preparation of a wax exhibit, and while we are not at liberty to state what it is at this time, yet we can safely say from what we know of Mrs. W.'s ability, that it has never been equaled, and, like the buildings, must be seen to be fully appreciated.

In the opinion of many who are prominent in the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, no time should be lost in locating the next meeting at Omaha. They feel that as good rates may be secured to Omaha as can reasonably be expected anywhere, and without the danger of being lost in the hurrah of war or an old veterans' reunion. At Omaha the bee-keepers of the East and West can meet on ground accessible to all, and hold such a session as has never before been held. But it is only a question of low railroad rates, which we fear cannot be secured—at least not as low as the Grand Army secures to its meetings, and this year they go to Cincinnati, Ohio.

**California Notes.**—Prof. A. J. Cook sent us the following, May 4, in reference to the honey crop prospects in Southern California this year:

The white sage (*Ramona polystachya*) and the black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) are now in full bloom, but curiously enough very few bees are seen on the flowers. The light rainfall makes nectar-secretion very slight. It looks as if there would be very little honey secured this season, except in places where alfalfa bloom can be counted on. It is to be hoped that in Ventura county beans may help the bee-keepers to secure a crop.

We have just had a nice rain of over one inch. It is too late to help the grain crop, which is almost a total failure; and it is to be feared that it will not help the honey crop. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among our experienced bee-keepers that abundant early rains are a *sine qua non* to a large honey crop. The bee-keepers are despondent this season, but they have abundant company. Owing to drouth and frost, the grain and fruit men are equally unfortunate.

A. J. COOK.

**The Alsike Clover Leaflet** consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 20 cents; 100 for 35 cents; or 200 for 60 cents.

**The Names and Addresses** of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we are offering. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

**The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment** is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 300.



H. G. ACKLIN, of Ramsey Co., Minn., wrote us May 10:

"Bees are doing well, and the prospect for a good honey crop is good."

MR. W. B. CHAPMAN, of Orange Co., Calif., writing us April 24, said:

"The honey crop will be *non est* here, and bees will starve out for a certainty. Give us plenty of news of what the other fellow is doing, to keep our spirits up."

MR. JOHN DOTY, of Grundy Co., Mo., who is a 74-years-old bee-keeper, wrote us as follows, May 12:

"Bees are all right and doing well. I have 70 colonies; had 38 last spring, secured 4,000 pounds of surplus honey, and increased to 75 colonies."

MRS. MATE L. WILLIAMS, of Wadena Co., Minn., reported May 11:

"My 70 colonies came out of winter quarters in fine condition, and the weather has been very favorable so far. They are building up very fast. Very many hives are about full of bees."

DR. C. C. MILLER spent the night with us Monday, May 9, when on his way to attend the 40th annual convention of the Illinois State Sunday School Association, which met at Galesburg, last week. Tho in his 67th year the Doctor is as light-hearted and jolly as a youngster. But he is a very busy man. With his nearly 300 colonies of bees, and all the writing he does for the bee-papers, for the next few months he will have to work about 18 hours a day. We hope he will not overdo. Bee-keepers can't afford to let him off—not even to take a well-earned rest.

MR. L. KREUTZINGER, of Cook Co., Ill., who has two apiaries near Chicago in charge of Mr. J. T. Hammersmark, wrote us as follows, May 12:

"Your kind attention is called to the fact that the 'observatory' at my apiary, recently built, has been equipt with the newest improvements and appliances for the purpose of properly testing any kind of modern inventions pertaining to apiculture. Any new production, design or improvement of modern apicultural implements and fixtures will, if sent for that purpose, be subject to a careful examination and practical test in order to ascertain and establish their usefulness and merit."

Should any of our readers desire to send anything as suggested, they can forward it to us, being sure to prepay all charges.

MR. H. H. BUCKMAN, of Bucks Co., Pa., wrote us May 9:

"My bees commenced swarming this morning, and are in good condition."

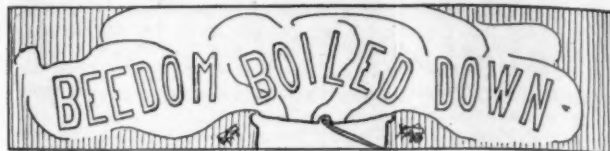
MR. A. D. FINK, of Jewell Co., Kans., when renewing his subscription, May 9, expressed himself as follows:

"The American Bee Journal is the paper for any person who eats honey, who is contemplating going into the business of rearing bees and producing honey, or who is in the business, and who loves to study the habits of bees."

MR. J. H. MARTIN, of Los Angeles Co., Calif., wrote us May 8 to send his copy of the Bee Journal to Siskiyou Co., and added:

"This is in the extreme northern portion of the State, near the Oregon line. When we have it dry here in the South they get some droppings from the Web Foot State; and there is a good prospect of a honey crop there, so I am going to look into the matter."

We will be glad to hear from Mr. Martin again, as to the outlook in his new field, after he gets there.



**Ventilating Cellars.**—The editor of Canadian Bee Journal proposes to supply air to bee-cellars by a clock-work arrangement that regularly pumps fresh air into the cellar and forces out an equal amount. When the weather is cold, the air is to be forced through a compartment having a stove, and when the air is too warm it is to be forced through a shaft containing ice. But the question may be raised whether any pumping is needed except at such times as those when the temperature outside is just about the same as that in the cellar.

**Do Bees Empty Brood-Combs into Super?**—Ten strong colonies had their brood-chamber well filled with brood and stores, the latter being mostly buckwheat. When clover bloomed extracting-supers were put on over excluders. Seven of the ten showed plainly buckwheat honey in the supers, which goes to show that if there's any objectionable honey in the brood-chamber, it should be separately extracted as soon as the bees stop carrying it up, and if sections are to be filled an extracting-super must first be used till danger is past.—Ontario Experimental Apiary Report.

**Spacing-Nails in Brood-Frames** are supposed to be objectionable when the frames are to be put in the extractor, but actual trial proves that some at least do not find them so. O. O. Poppleton (Gleanings, p. 296) quotes Dr. Miller and E. R. Root to that effect, and says he has himself used spacing-nails for 25 years, finding no trouble with the old style of extractor, but with the reversible extractor the narrow baskets give less room for handling the combs, and the nails trouble by catching. Editor Root replies that the staples they use for spacing come just outside the wire-cloth, the comb-pockets being made shorter than a Langstroth frame.

**Prof. Cook on Sweet Clover.**—A. I. Root, in Gleanings, quotes Prof. Cook as saying, "I think the plant is worthless except for bees." Mr. Root cannot believe Prof. Cook meant to say just that, in view of the amount of testimony that has been given for years in bee and agricultural journals to the effect that in some localities farm stock eat it with avidity, and in view of its unquestioned value in rendering fertile the unproductive alkali lands of Arizona and Utah, and also in view of the immense traffic in sweet clover seed among those who have nothing to do with bees. He expects Prof. Cook to modify his statement, or say what he means.

**Instructions for Handling Comb Honey.**—A bright suggestion comes from G. A. Deadman, in Canadian Bee Journal. In every crate of honey to be shipped put a slip 5x8 inches (the editor says 3x4) printed as follows:

#### COMB HONEY.

##### HOW TO HANDLE IT.

You must not drop it. Hold it only by the wood, and when removing it from the crate, or at any other time, do not break the delicate cappings covering the cells, otherwise the honey will run out.

##### WHERE TO KEEP IT.

In a warm, dry room. No place too warm in which a person can live. Never put it in the cellar, as honey will draw dampness, and cause the cappings to break and the honey to leak.

**Bee-Space Above Sections.**—Editor Holtermann has no sympathy with the idea that a section not fully filled out all around is a desirable thing, and insists that a bee-space above sections helps to get them better filled. J. E. Crane having expressed an opposite view in Review, Mr. Holtermann proposes a test. Crane to select 50 colonies and have no bee-space above sections; Holtermann to select 50 to be run with the bee-space. At the close of season each to have photo taken of best side of 200 sections, then if decision can't be made from photos, Crane to cross the line or settle it in some way, the loser to pay all expenses. Some will think that a more satisfactory test could be made by having all in the same apiary and at the same time on the same harvest; and some might think better to make the test without anything that smacks of betting or gambling.



## GENERAL ITEMS

### Bees Doing Well.

I have 110 colonies of bees. They wintered well, and are doing well now. I have been in the bee-business for about 30 years here. WILLIAM FLEMING.  
St. Croix Co., Wis., May 2.

### Lost None in Wintering.

I now have 57 colonies in good condition. I lost none during the winter. The poplars are in bloom, and bees are doing well. The outlook is good. The first pollen was brought in Feb. 14, a little earlier than usual. J. G. TETER.  
McMinn Co., Minn., May 5.

### Prospects Good.

Mr. Charles Koeppen, for whom I am now working, has about 325 colonies of bees, and he says the prospects are good for 10 tons of comb honey. How is that for Michigan? Mr. Koeppen produced about six tons last year with only clover, basswood being a failure.

E. B. TYRRELL.

Genesee Co., Mich., May 7.

### Wintered Well.

My bees wintered well, not losing a colony. I have a way of preparing my bees for winter that is different from any I have heard of. I have thought of writing it up. B. O. WILLIAMS.

Hardin Co., Iowa, May 2.

[We shall be glad to publish your wintering plan, Mr. Williams.—EDITOR.]

### War May Interfere.

I am afraid my report of a honey crop for 1898 will be poor, as my bees will be without any attention if the Indiana National Guard is ordered to Cuba. My bees are in good condition; but I am willing to sacrifice almost everything to preserve the honors of our grand country. J. C. WALLENMEYER.

Vanderburgh Co., Ind., May 3.

### Some Strange Experiences.

I have helped to take care of bees ever since I was old enough to do anything, and that is about 25 years, so in that length of time, and steady work with the bees, I ought to know something about them; yet there are times when I feel that I do not know much about them after all.

On July 1, 1897, I had a large swarm issue, and it settled on a cedar limb all right. I then placed an empty hive on a table close up to them, and shook them off on the table. They began to crawl into the hive, and when nearly all in they began to rush out. I went and looked at them, and on the table was a bunch of bees about the size of a baseball. I began to pull the cluster apart, and found a nice-looking queen. Just as I took her in my fingers one of the worker-bees stung her, and she died in my hand in a few minutes. I then pulled her to pieces to find out if she was

## BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,  
Chicago, Ills.

**Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit**, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

**Langstroth on the Honey-Bee**, revised by Dugand.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth. Price, \$1.00.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

**Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary**, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 460 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

**Scientific Queen-Rearing**, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 176 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

**A B C of Bee-Culture**, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

**Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management**, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

**Rational Bee-Keeping**, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

**Bienen-Kultur**, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called BEES OF HONEY. 10. page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

**Convention Hand-Book**, for Bee-Keepers.—Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

**Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers**—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

**Why Eat Honey?**—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

**How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor**. Price same as Why Eat Honey.

**Alsike Clover Leaflet**.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

**Apiary Register**, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

**Preparation of Honey for the Market**, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cents.

**Bee-Pasturage a Necessity**.—This book suggests what and how to plant. It is a chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cents.

**The Hive I Use**, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

**Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood**.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

**Silo and Silage**, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

**Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping**, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 30 cts.

**History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Report of the first 20 conventions**. Price, 10 cts.

**Foul Brood Treatment**, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

**Foul Brood**, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price 10 cts.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit**, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated. 25c.

**Commercial Calculator**, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2, in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

**Green's Four Books**, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st, How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2nd, Peach Culture; 3rd, How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th, General Fruit Instructor. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

**Garden and Orchard**, by Chas. A. Green.—Gives full instructions in Thinning and Marketing Fruits; Pruning, Planting and Cultivating; Spraying, Evaporation, Cold Storage, Etc. 94 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cts.

**Kendall's Horse-Book**.—35 pictures, showing positions of sick horses, and treats on all their diseases. English or German. Price, 25 cts.

**Lumber and Log-Book**.—Gives measurements of lumber, logs, planks; wages, etc. 25c.

**Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush**, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

**Grain Tables**, for casting up the price of grain, produce, hay, etc. Price, 25 cts.

**Capons and Caponizing**, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

**Our Poultry Doctor, or Health in the Poultry Yard and How to Cure Sick Fowls**, by Fanny Field.—Everything about Poultry Diseases and their Cures. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

**Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit**, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

**Turkeys for Market and Turkeys for Profit**, by Fanny Field.—All about Turkey-Raising. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

**Rural Life**.—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters. 100 pages. 25 cts.

**Potato Culture**, by T. B. Terry.—It tells how to grow them profitably. Price, 40 cts.

**Hand-Book of Health**, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

## Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....	\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2.00
3. Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1.75
4. Bees and Honey [Cloth bound].....	1.65
5. Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing.....	1.75
6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.....	1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture.....	1.30
9. Bienen-Kultur [German].....	1.20
11. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound].....	1.75
13. Bee-Keeping for Profit.....	1.15
14. Convention Hand-Book.....	1.15
15. Poultry for Market and Profit.....	1.10
16. Turkeys for Market and Profit.....	1.10
17. Capons and Caponizing.....	1.10
18. Our Poultry Doctor.....	1.10
19. Green's Four Books.....	1.15
21. Garden and Orchard.....	1.15
23. Rural Life.....	1.10
25. Commercial Calculator, No. 1.....	1.25
26. Commercial Calculator, No. 2.....	1.40
27. Kendall's Horse-Book.....	1.10
30. Potato Culture.....	1.20
32. Hand-Book of Health.....	1.10
34. Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush.....	1.20
35. Silo and Silage.....	1.10
36. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.....	1.30
37. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies).....	1.75
38. Apiary Register (for 100 colonies).....	2.00

**A QUESTION**.—Could you not send one or more NEW SUBSCRIBERS with your own renewal? You doubtless have neighbor bee-keepers that would be glad to take the Bee Journal if you would ask them, and send in their subscription money. You will find premiums offered by us from week to week for such work. We would like to have you help us roll up a large list of readers for the old American Bee Journal.

a laying queen, and as near as I could tell she was not.

I then went to the old hive to get a frame of brood, or one with a queen-cell on, to put into the new hive. I moved the old one away, put the new one in its place, and let them come back, but when I took the frames out of the old hive, there was not a particle of eggs, larvae, brood or queen-cells to be found: in all my experience I never had anything like it.

Last summer I had 10 colonies; nearly all the honey they stored soured in the combs in a short time after it was put there. They were all strong colonies and filled the boxes several times, and every time it would be sour and foam in the combs. Sometimes they would cap some of it over and it would burst the caps and run down through the hive. When the combs were full of this stuff I would throw it out with the extractor, and make vinegar of it. Now, why was this? Can any one tell? If so, I would be much obliged.

In the last 10 years I have averaged about 10,000 pounds a year of extracted honey from 100 colonies, spring count, and it has sold for about \$70 a thousand pounds, making about \$700 a year.

F. B. FARRINGTON.

Clayton Co., Iowa.

#### Keeping Ants Out of Hives.

In a recent issue of the Bee Journal I notice complaints of ants in bee-hives. In this warm climate we have more ants and vermin to the square acre than in any place in the United States. Try this: Drive four stakes of old gas-pipe (wood will do) into the ground the height you wish the hives to stand. Put the bottom-boards on them, clean out all grass or weeds, and take some candle-wicking and saturate with coal-oil and bind around each post so that the ants cannot ascend without crawling over it; and I guarantee none will get into the hive. When the wick gets too dry saturate again.

J. H. HERMANC.

Garland Co., Ark.

#### Backward Spring.

I put into winter quarters 104 colonies, and took out 104—all alive. This was March 25, and they had a good flight March 26. In the afternoon it rained, and on Sunday morning four or five inches of snow fell. I took sick, and for six weeks the bees had to take care of themselves. When I was so I could look after them I found five of them all cleaned out. I think this has been the poorest spring I ever saw—we have a fine day, then three or four rainy and cold. Yesterday was a fine day, and pollen seemed to be very plentiful, by the way they brought it in.

JOHN TURNBULL.

Houston Co., Minn., April 20.

#### Do Bees Move Eggs?

My experience teaches me that bees do move eggs, providing they need them badly enough to be moved, and if they are not put where they want them. Let us say a colony lost its queen, and has neither eggs nor honey to rear a queen from. Will not such a colony do almost anything in their bereavement, to restore them to their former condition? Most assuredly they will.

Suppose, now, we take two frames of



Bingham & Hetherington  
Uncapping-Knife.



#### PRICES OF BINGHAM PERFECT

### Bee-Smokers and Honey-Knives!

Smoke Engine (largest smoker made) 4-in. stove. Doz. \$13.00; each, by mail, \$1.50	
Doctor.....3½ in. stove. Doz. 9.00; " 1.10	
Conqueror.....3-in. stove. Doz. 6.50; " 1.00	
Large.....2½ in. stove. Doz. 5.00; " .90	
Plain.....2-in. stove. Doz. 4.75; " .70	
Little Wonder (weight 10 ounces).... 2-in. stove. Doz. 4.50; " .60	
Honey-Knife..... Doz. 6.00; " .80	

Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements. Before buying a Smoker or Knife, look up its record and pedigree.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR A DOLLAR; ONE-HALF CENT FOR A MONTH.

Dear Sir:—Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engine too large.

January 27, 1897. Truly, W. H. BAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas.

Mr. Bingham, Dear Sir:—Please send per mail a 4-inch Smoke Engine. I have one of your Smokers; it is too small in time of trouble.

February 21, 1898.

9A9t

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Michigan.

We want

## EVERY BEE-KEEPER

.....To have a copy of.....

# Our 1898 Catalog

Send us your name and address and we will take pleasure in mailing you a copy.

**G. B. LEWIS CO., WATERTOWN, WIS.**

Special Agent for the Southwest—

**E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.**

Mr. Abbott sells our Hives and Sections at factory prices.



## Ho, for Omaha!

As we have many customers in the Northwest, and believing they will appreciate the low freight rates obtained by purchasing goods from a railroad center nearer to them than we are, getting a direct through-freight rate, thus cutting the freight in half, we have established a branch house at 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb., where we will keep a complete line of all Apian supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo. With the quality of our goods, we believe most bee-keepers in the West are already acquainted, but to those who are not, we will say that our goods are par excellence. Polished, snowy-white sections, beautiful straw-colored transparent Foundation, Improved Smokers and Honey Extractors, and all other first-class goods, are what we sell. Kind and courteous treatment and honorable dealing our motto. On these bases, we solicit an order, feeling sure that if we sell you one bill of goods you will be our customer in the future.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, 50c per year. "Amateur Bee-Keeper," 25c. Both for 65c postpaid. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE free, and a beautiful Catalog for the asking.

Address, **Leahy Manufacturing Company, Higginsville, Mo., or 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb.**

## BRANCH OF... THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY, 10 VINE STREET PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

We keep here everything in the Supply line of latest improvement.

Cleated Separators, Improved Smokers, Weed Foundation, 1898 Goods of all kinds.

Business conducted same as at Medina.

Dealers can order here, as well as consumers, at factory prices.

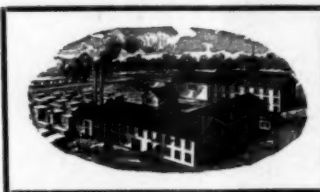
Save freight and get orders filled at once. Also as fine a strain of 3 and 4-banded

Italian Bees as ever gathered honey.

Full 8-frame colonies, \$6.00; 3-frame nucleus, \$2.75.

14Etf

**These Include Guaranteed Italian Queens.**



8E13t

Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

## BEE-SUPPLIES!

We have the best equipt factory in the West. Capacity 1 car load a day; and carry the largest stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the apian, assuring best goods at the lowest prices, and prompt shipment.

Illustrated Catalog, 72 Pages, Free.

We also manufacture TANKS of either wood or galvanized steel, all sizes, any form, and for all purposes. Price-list Free.

Address, **E. KRETCHMER, Red Oak, Iowa.**

Please mention the American Bee Journal

When writing to Advertisers.



# Sweet Clover

## And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white).....	.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	.70	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	.80	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	.80	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover.....	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

**GEORGE W. YORK & Co.**  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## Southern Home of the Honey-Bee

Is now ready for your orders for QUEENS of either 3 or 5 Banded Italians and Steel Gray Carniolans. More than 300 Tested Queens to begin with. Untested, either race, 75 cts. each; June and until October 50 cents each. Tested \$1.00 each. Good Breeders, \$2 each. Straight 5-Banded or "Faultless" Queens, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**GEO. W. HUFSTEDLER,**

Successor to Hufstetler Bros.,

3ATf BEEVILLE, Bee Co., TEX.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Muth's HONEY-EXTRACTOR Square Glass Jars.

### Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES in general, etc. etc.  
Send for our new catalog.  
Practical Hints will be mailed for 10c. in stamps. Apply to—

Chas. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



**OUR PRICES** are worth looking at. We are making the new

### Champion Chaff-Hive

with dovetailed body and supers, and a full line of other Supplies, and we are selling them CHEAP. A postal sent for a price-list may save you \$888

**R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.,**  
Box 187 SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

IF YOU WANT THE

## BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

## Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

## PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Supers Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

**J. A. VAN DEUSEN,**

Bois Manufacturer,  
Sprout Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**BEE-KEEPERS!** Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1898  
**J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

eggs from some of the other hives and exchange them with the outer frames of the queenless colony, if there are bees enough in the hive to give sufficient heat to hatch them where they are, they may, or may not, move them. But should they not have that sufficient heat, they will move them to where they want them, and the likeliest place will be, or is, in the center of the hive where they can give them the required heat to hatch them in due time. **F. HENTRICK.**

Sac Co., Iowa.

## Bees Dying from Spraying.

My bees are dying by the hundreds. This is uncommon for this time of the year. My neighbors are spraying their fruit-trees, and poison my bees. I told them to wait till after the blossoms had fallen, but they won't. I went to town yesterday to see a lawyer about it, and he said there could be nothing done about it. He said they had a right to spray their fruit-trees. There should be a law to protect bee-keepers in their rights. My neighbors' bees are all dying, too. I am the only bee-keeper in the neighborhood who takes a bee-paper.

I have 9 colonies at present, swarming out on the ground and kicking their heels up. Some are dying and some are dead. I hope by the next time I write my bees will be all right. It is discouraging at present. **W. M. DANIELS.**

Wood Co., Ohio, May 7.

## Mating—Laying Worker—Ventilation

It is generally believed by bee-men that queen-bees mate up in the air and come down to the ground while mating. It is not always the case. Two years ago this May my nephew, E. D. Shryock, saw a black queen and black drone mate on a bunch of black locust bloom; after mating both flew away.

The way I manage laying workers is this: Put a colony with a queen with them, and let them fight it out.

There is much talk about ventilation. A bee-keeper in this neighborhood used to have some 20 colonies of bees in box-hives, flat on benches. During the winter he plastered all around the bottoms of the hives with mortar so the bees could not come out. Why did they not smother? **J. L. CRUTCHER.**

Franklin Co., Ky.

## Fine Spring and Good Prospects.

We are having a very fine spring. Prospects are good for a good honey season. Bees are in fine condition. The past was a mild winter—bees were out almost every week.

I sent a carload of honey to Belgium, and would send more but I cannot get the quality. We could have sold five cars more if we could have gotten the honey, and now as the war is on we will have to wait awhile before we can ship again.

My bees in the Puyallup Valley are in fine condition. I have two apiaries, one in Puyallup and one in Sumner. I shall have to put supers on the hives in the valley soon, if they keep on as they are going now. Drones are flying, and they are getting ready for the clover flow, which may start about May 25 this year, if the weather continues as it has been; but it may turn off and rain



**\$100**

Given as Bounties to purchasers of the improved Danz Hives and Sections. See schedule in my bee-book "Facts About Bees." Tells

how to produce honey that sells for the most money. Free for 2c in stamps. Address

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.,** Medina, Ohio,  
or **F. DANZENBAKER,** Box 466, Washington, D. C.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

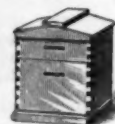
## Excelsior Incubator and Brooder Cheap

200 eggs capacity. Good as new. Used for only two hatches. Everything complete. Will sell it for

**TWENTY DOLLARS,** half the cost price  
Address, **F. W. DUNNE,**  
River Forest, Cook Co., Ill.

## Texas Queens

Best honey-gathering strain in America. Tested, \$1.50. Untested, \$1.00. Write for a Circular. **J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.**  
7A26t Please mention the Bee Journal.



## BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES!

Largest and Best equipt

Factory in the

## SOUTH-WEST.

Send for Catalog.

**FRED A. DALTON,**

1A26t WALKER, Vernon Co., Mo.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Queens, Bees and Bee-Keepers' Supplies

Tested Queens in April and May, \$1.00. Untested, 75c. Choice Breeders, either three or five-banded Italians, at \$2.00. Choice imported Breeders, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Price-List to

**F. A. CROWELL,**

8Atf

GRANGER, MINN.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Bees for Sale in Indiana!

Italian Bees in 8-frame Langstroth hives. Per colony \$5.00; 5 or more at one time \$4.50 per colony. I have only a limited number for sale. They are strong colonies, and ready for business. Address, **W. H. WATTS,**  
19Atf Ross, Lake Co., Ind.



## SEE THAT WINK!

Bee - Supplies! Root's GOODS at Root's Prices.

Powder's Honey - Jars, and every thing used by bee-keepers. Prompt service, low freight rate. Catalog free. **Walter S. Powder,**  
512 Mass. Ave.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**QUEENS** Italian stock. Untested, 70c each; 3 for \$2.00 After July 1, 50 cents each; tested, \$1.00 each. **Root's Goods at Root's Prices.** Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free.

**THEODORE BENDER,**

Canton, Ohio.

20Atf

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Make Your Will

DO IT NOW

and do it

yourself.

Thousands

would do so only they dislike the publicity and do not know where to obtain blank forms. For \$1.00, I will mail you under unmarked cover blank form on fine paper with directions how to make a plain, legal straightforward Will without expense or assistance. Send postal order or \$1.00 bill.

20Atf **J. F. POWELL,** Waukegan, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

steady for three or four weeks, and we might "get left" on our fine prospects for a good flow. G. D. LITTOOY.  
Pierce Co., Wash., April 28.

#### A Spring Report.

My bees wintered pretty well. Out of 24 colonies I lost 4, leaving 20 in good condition to build up for the white clover, which is my main crop of honey. I have a few colonies that have two hive-bodies of 8-frames each, which are nearly full of brood and running over with bees. From these I expect a large crop of honey. I have all my queens clipped, as I can manage them better and keep them on my own lot in the city. They do not bother any of the neighbors, only to gather nectar from their fruit-trees. My other apiary, which is located about eight miles from here, is in good condition for the coming harvest, and you will hear from me later.

W. H. HEIM.

Lycoming Co., Pa., May 9.

#### Onion a Bee-Sting Cure.

I find that when I get stung by the bees an excellent cure is to cut a common onion in halves, take part of it and rub the skin. It will not swell nor itch. If some one laughs at this let him laugh. I don't care. I am like Mrs. Brown and her wet dish-cloth.

We had very cold weather in April, many things frozen.

I like the Bee Journal and could not do without having it paid in advance, for it makes me happy, and I feel like giving three cheers. If not paid in advance I could not do it. I wonder if the editor will cheer with us.

E. B. KAUFFMAN.

Lancaster Co., Pa., April 18.

[Yes, lots of paid-in-advance subscribers ought to make a cheerful editor. We'd be willing to guarantee to be full of cheers if all our subscribers resolve to be like Mr. Kauffman in regard to their subscriptions to the American Bee Journal.—EDITOR.]

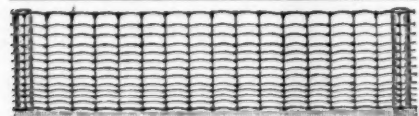
#### If you want the BEST... Honey Extractor

Get Williams' Automatic Reversible, And You Have It. Address,

VAN ALLEN & WILLIAMS,  
10 Etf Barnum, Wisconsin.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

#### Golden Italian Queens Cheap!

If you want BEES FOR BUSINESS, send for my Catalog of prices. 18 Etf J. F. MICHAEL, Greenville, Ohio.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



#### The Dogs of War

let loose will increase the need to farm carefully to "make ends meet." Good fences save temper, time, stock and crops. See our ad. in next issue. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

## Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, Wisconsin,

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

### Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

### Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip't with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

### Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Send for Circular and see the Prices on a Full Line of Supplies.

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

7A1f

## Italian Bees For Sale !!

We have arranged with a large bee-keeper in Lee County, Ill., (about 100 miles west of Chicago), to fill our orders for Italian Bees at the following prices there, which include a good Queen with each colony:

8 L. frames of bees in light shipping-case, \$3.75  
5 at \$3.50 each.

8 L. frames of bees in dovetailed hive, \$4.25.  
5 at \$4.00 each.

Prompt shipment after May 1, and safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

### The Largest and Most Complete Stock

Of Bee-Keepers' Supplies in the North-west. The very latest up-to-date and best Hives made, Danzenbaker Hives. Hives for Slotted Sections, and a very low-priced Hive, and carloads of other goods, all in our warehouse ready to ship.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

H. G. ACKLIN, Manager.

17A5t 1024 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minn.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## PAID FOR Cash Beeswax

For all the **Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax** delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 27 cents per pound, CASH. No commission. Now if you want **cash, promptly**, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.

118 Michigan st., CHICAGO, ILL.



## Listen! Take my Advice and Buy

### \*\*Your Bee-Supplies\*\*

## of August Weiss!

I DEFY competition in Foundation

FINE FOUNDATION

AND TONS OF IT.

Working Wax into Foundation a Specialty.

## Millions of Sections—Polisht on both Sides!!

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED** on a full line of Supplies. Send for a Catalogue and be your own judge. Wax wanted at 26 cents cash, or 28 cents in trade, delivered to me.

AUGUST WEISS, Hortonville, Wisconsin.

## WHAT DO YOU WANT?

If it's Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Feed Cookers, Cider Presses, Spray Pumps, Poultry thing else, we can supply it direct from the factory, or where it is made, we can supply it and save you money too. Try us. Write for our illustrated catalogue, circulars, etc.

Frank B. Barkley Mfg. Co. 885 Old Colony, Chicago, Illinois.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## COMB FOUNDATION Wholesale and Retail.

### Working Wax into Foundation for CASH A Specialty.

Hives, Sections, and a full line of Supplies. The best of everything. Write for Catalogue, with prices, and samples of Foundation and Sections.

BEESWAX always wanted for cash or trade.

GUS DITTMER,  
AUGUSTA, WIS.



### ONE MAN WITH THE UNION COMBINATION SAW

Can do the work of four men using hand tools, in Rippling, Cutting-off, Mitring, Rabbeting, Grooving, Gaining, Dadoing, Edging-up, Jointing, Stuff, etc. Full Line of Foot and Hand Power Machinery Sold on Trial. Catalogue Free.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,  
46 Water St SENECA FALLS, N. Y.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

### —ITALIAN—

## Bees and Queens

Queens \$1.00; Bees by the pound \$1.00; Nuclei, two frames with Queen, \$2.00; one-frame \$1.50. Also **Barred and White F. Rocks** and **Silver-Laced Wyandottes**. Eggs for Sitting at \$1.00 per 15.

17A8t Mrs. A. A. Simpson, Swarts, Pa.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



**DR. PEIRO,**

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**GOLDEN BEAUTIES...**

Three-band Italian Queens reared from Root's stock. Golden Queens, from the best selected stock, Untested, 50 cents; Tested, 75 cents. Carniolan Queens at same price.

**E. Y. TERRAL & CO.,**

Cameron, Texas.

12Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

**Queen-Clipping Device Free**

The Monette Queen-Clipping device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping queens' wings. We mail it for 30 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

CHICAGO, ILLS.

**FREE FOR A MONTH.**

If you are interested in sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best and only weekly sheep paper published in the United States.

**WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP**

has a hobby which is the sheep breeder and his industry, first foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day

**Wool Markets & Sheep, - - Chicago.**  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**BEES, HONEY, MONEY**

Queens for Business.  
Supplies at Bottom Prices.

"Bee-Keeping for Beginners," price 50 cents, imparts the instruction. Price-List free.

**J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.****EGGS**

From pure bred, barred P. Rocks. Large and fine plumaged. \$1.00 per 15. Also Light Brahmans and Black Langshans, same price. B. P. Rock Cockerels, \$1.25.

**MRS. L. C. AXTELL,**  
ROSEVILLE, ILL.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**BEES! Florida Italian QUEENS!**

Tested Queens, \$1.00 each; Untested, 50c. Prompt and satisfactory dealing.

Address, **E. L. CARRINGTON,**

11Atf De Funiak Springs, Fla.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases—everything used by beekeepers. Orders filled promptly. Send for catalog. **MINNESOTA BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLY MFG. CO.,** Nicollet Island, Minneapolis, Minn.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**Van Deusen Thin Foundation...**

We have several 25-pound boxes of Van Deusen Thin Flat-Bottom Comb Foundation for sale, at \$12.50 per box. This Foundation is preferred by many. As we have only a few boxes of it, an order for same should be sent promptly. Address **The A. I. Root Co.,** 118 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.

**HONEY and BEESWAX****MARKET QUOTATIONS.**

**Chicago, May 2.**—Fancy white comb honey would bring 11 cents, but there is none here; other good grades of white at 9 to 10c.; dark and amber, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; ambers, 4½ to 5c.; dark and off grades, 4c., with exception of dark candied and amber grades. This market is bare of comb, and while prices have been low the quantity sold locally has been greater than last season. Beeswax scarce, and sells at 27c. for average lots. **R. A. BURNETT & CO.**

**Kansas City, May 10.**—The crop of 1897 comb honey in this market is about all sold, and we are ready for the new crop. The supply of extracted is fair—the demand light. Shipments of new comb honey would bring a fair price, probably 12c. **C. C. CLEMONS & CO.**

**Cincinnati, May 12.**—Demand is slow for all kinds of honey, especially comb. Prices for best white comb honey, 10 to 13 cents. Extracted honey brings 3¼ to 6c. according to quality. Beeswax in good demand at 25 to 28c for good to choice yellow. **CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.**

**Boston, May 2.**—Fancy No. 1, in cartons, 13c.; in glass-front cases, 12c.; A No. 1, 11c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c.; No. 2, no sale. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; light amber, 5@6c. Beeswax is in very light supply, and if pure would readily bring 27c.

There is nothing new to note in our market for honey. As usual at this time of year, the demand has dropt to almost nothing, but as the supply is light, prices are well maintained and firm. **BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.**

**Cleveland, May 2.**—Fancy white, 12 to 12½c.; No. 1, 11c.; No. 1 amber, 9 to 10c.; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted, white, 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c. **A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.**

**San Francisco, May 2.**—White comb, 8¼ to 10c.; amber, 6¼ to 7¼c. Extracted, white, 5¼@6c.; light amber, 4¼ to 5¼c. Beeswax, 24@26c.

Market shows a healthy tone, especially for extracted, with very little of this class now remaining. Comb continues obtainable at former rates, with a fair business doing on local account. There will be little honey the coming season, and it is probable that values will further harden.

**Detroit, May 10.**—Fancy white honey is lower and now quoted at 11c. No. 1, 9@10c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6@7c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax 27@28c.

There are no changes in quotations, and very little desirable honey left. Sales are so slow that it is difficult to quote. The poor lots are being pushed at what they will bring. **M. H. HUNT.**

**Minneapolis, May 2.**—Honey much more encouraging. Fancy white clover comb is selling here now at 10¼@11¼c. Not advisable to ship darker than amber. Extracted fancy white clover, 5¼@6c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 4@4¼c.

Outlook for honey much more encouraging. **S. H. HALL & CO.**

**Indianapolis, May 2.**—Fancy white 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c. Market appears to be well supplied and sales are rather slow for this time of the year. This is especially true of the amber and dark grades of comb honey. Beeswax is in good demand. **WALTER S. POWDER.**

**Milwaukee, May 5.**—Fancy 1-pound sections, 11@12c.; A No. 1, 10@11 cents; No. 1, 8@10c.; amber, 8@8½c.; dark, 7@7½c. White extracted in barrels and kegs, 5¼@6c.; amber, 5@5½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

The demand for honey continues very good indeed, and values fairly sustained. While the best grades are most salable, the inferior grades meet attention, and the movements are quite satisfactory. **A. V. BISHOP & CO.**

**Buffalo, May 2.**—There is a very good demand for strictly fancy 1-pound comb. at 10 to 11c.; other grades, however, range from 9 to 7c., and even 6c. when poor enough. Quite an amount of honey can be sold at this range. Extracted ranges from 4 to 6c., with a moderate demand. **BATTERSON & CO.**

**St. Louis, Feb. 9.**—Fancy white comb, 10 to 11c.; No. 1, 10c.; amber, 9 to 10c.; dark, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 5¼ to 6c.; amber, 5 to 5½c.; dark, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, 20 to 22c. **WESTCOTT COM. CO.**

**Convention Notices.**

**Central California.**—The next annual meeting of the Central California Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Hanford, Cal., Wednesday, June 1, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m. Election of officers and other important business to be attended to.

W. A. H. GILSTRAP, Sec.

Caruthers, Calif.

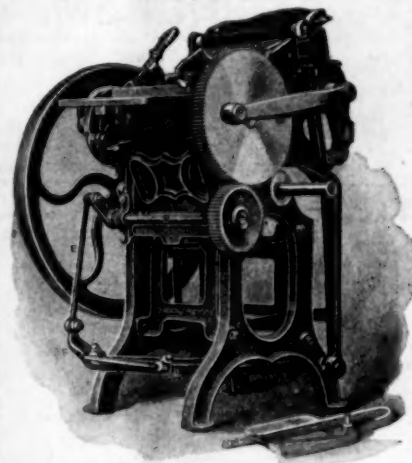
**Fresno Co., Calif.**—The next quarterly meeting of the Fresno County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the City Hall, in Fresno, Calif., Wednesday, June 8, at 1 o'clock p.m. Constitution and By-Laws are to be adopted. Marketing honey and other business is to come up for consideration.

W. A. H. GILSTRAP, Sec.

Caruthers, Calif.

**PRINTED Envelopes and Letter-Heads.**

We have put in a new small Job Printing Press on which to print our own stationery, circulars, etc., and while being able to do this we may as well do some work for our readers, if they will favor us with their orders. If you



want Envelopes or Letter-Heads, send 2-cent stamp for samples and prices. We will make right prices for neat, good work. All orders can be filled by express, at small charge, as the weight would not be great.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

CHICAGO, ILLS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**Basswood Honey FOR SALE**

We have a limited number of barrels of very best Basswood Extracted Honey, weighing NET about 280 lbs. which we are offering at 6 cents per lb. f. o. b. Chicago. Do you want a barrel or so of it? If so, address, with the cash,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

CHICAGO, ILLS.

**READY TO MAIL**

My 40-page Catalog of my Specialties, and **Root's Goods at their prices.** I carry a full line of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES, and can ship promptly. Catalog Free.

**GEO. E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**Catalog Free** **A. I. Root & Co's Goods** for Missouri and other points, to be had at factory prices from **John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Missouri.** 9Atf

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## Talk about .... Comb Foundation

WE can now furnish the very best that can be made from pure wax. Our New Process of **Milling** enables us to surpass the previous efforts of ourselves and others in the manufacture of Comb Foundation.

**It is always Pure and Sweet.  
It is the kind that does not sag.  
It is the kind you want.**

If you once try it you will have no other. Samples furnished **FREE**. Large illustrated Catalog of all kinds of

### Bee-Keepers' Supplies,

And a copy of the American Bee-Keeper, sent upon application. Address,

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**

**NEW YORK,** is the city,  
**105 Park Place,** is the street,  
**I. J. STRINGHAM,** is the man

Who is prepared to ship you, on short notice, **anything** in the apiarian line.

Are YOU the man who wants to buy?

Send for Catalog, anyway.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## CARLOADS—



Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and **Everything** used in the Bee-Industry.

We want the name and address of every Bee-Keeper in America. We supply Dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment.

Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

**Inter-State Manufacturing Co.,  
HUDSON, St. Croix Co., WIS.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## The A. I. Root Co.'s Goods Wholesale. Retail.

Including their discounts for Goods wanted for use another season. It will pay you to send me list of Goods wanted. **M. H. HUNT** Cash for Beeswax. BELL BRANCH, MICH. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## I ARISE



TO SAY to the readers of the BEE JOURNAL that **DOOLITTLE**

has concluded to sell —BEEES and QUEENS— in their season, during 1898, at the following prices:

One Colony of Italians on 9 Gallup frames, in light shipping-box \$6.00  
Five Colonies..... 25.00  
Ten Colonies..... 45.00  
1 untested queen. 1.00  
6 " queens 5.50  
12 " queens 10.00  
1 tested Queen... \$1.50  
3 " Queens. 3.50  
1 select tested queen 2.00  
3 " Queens 4.00

Select tested queen, previous season's rearing.. 3.00  
Extra Selected for breeding, THE VERY BEST.. 5.00  
About a Pound of BEEES in a Two-frame Nucleus, with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.

Circular free, giving full particulars regarding the Bees and each class of Queens.

**G. M. DOOLITTLE,**

1A25t

BORODINO, Onon. Co., N. Y.

## 21st Year Dadant's Foundation. 21st Year

### Why does it sell so Well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.  
Because **IN 21 YEARS** there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

### We Guarantee Satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? **Beauty, Purity, Firmness, No Sagging, No Loss.**  
**PATENT WEED PROCESS SHEETING.**

Send Name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Vell Material. We sell the best **VEILS**, cotton or silk.

### BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

**LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.**  
The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

**Foundation and Beeswax Prices Advanced.**—We quote an advance of three cents in Foundation, wholesale and retail, on the prices quoted in our Circular.  
**BEEWAX WANTED**, at advanced prices also.

### CHAS. DADANT & SON,

Please mention the Am. Bee Journal.

**HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.**

**OUR MOTTO—"Well Manufactured Stock! Quick Shipments!"**

## SECTIONS. SHIPPING-CASES, —AND— BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market. The **BASSWOOD** in this part of Wisconsin is acknowledged by all to be the best for making the **One-Piece Honey-Sections**—selected, young, and thrifty timber is used.

Write for Illustrated Catalog and Price-List **FREE**.

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.**

Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

## ROOT'S GOODS.

### Our Specialties:

The Fence and Plain Sections.  
Weed New Process Foundation.  
Cowan Extractors.  
Porter Bee-Escapes—the best made.  
Dovetailed Hives—with Danz. Patented Cover and Bottom.  
Danzenbaker Hives.  
No-Drip Shipping-Cases.  
Gleanings in Bee-Culture, Illustrated, Semi-Monthly.

Catalog of Goods and Sample Copy of Gleanings sent for your name on a postal.

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.**  
**MEDINA, OHIO.**

### Branch Offices:

118 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.  
1024 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minn.  
1635 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
10 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mechanic Falls, Me.